

The Farmington Times

FARM DEPARTMENT

AUTHORITATIVE ARTICLES PREPARED BY GOVERNMENT AND STATE RESEARCH EXPERTS

FARM
POULTRY

SPEED RECORD FOR PIGEONS

Birds Bred by Department of Agriculture Have Established New Marks in Flights.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The homing pigeons, bred and owned by the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at the government farm, Beltsville, Md., have established a record during the past three years which stands alone and unequalled. Beginning with 1919, the year in which the loft was established, the Beltsville birds won first and second in the 100-mile and first in the 200-mile young-bird races as well as best average speed in flights of from 100 to 300 miles. In 1920 the birds from this loft won first, second, and third in the 200-mile and first, second, and third in the 300-mile race. In 1921 they won first, second, and third in both the 400 and 500-mile old-bird races, and best average speed of the Washington Racing Pigeon club and the National City Pigeon association under whose auspices the races were flown.

In 1919 there were 33 lofts competing. In 1920 35 lofts, and in 1921 over 40 lofts comprising the best birds of the best breeders in all of Washington. This record of first and second and first, second, and third in all races



Starting a Homer on its Journey.

from 100 to 500 miles was won separately by individual birds and has never been equaled by any homing pigeon breeder in the District of Columbia or vicinity, which not only proves the superiority of the Beltsville birds, but is a tribute to the ability and untiring efforts of Mr. A. Jacobson, who has full charge of their breeding and training.

KEEP ONLY PUREBRED STOCK

High-Class Stock of Any Kind Has Tendency to Bring Other Good Animals to Farm.

The first fundamental of successful poultry keeping, whether on the farm, in a city yard, or in the large plant, is good stock. It is true that a good many farmers and others get fairly good results from ordinary stock, but if the same care and attention were devoted to birds of better breeding more satisfactory returns would be made.

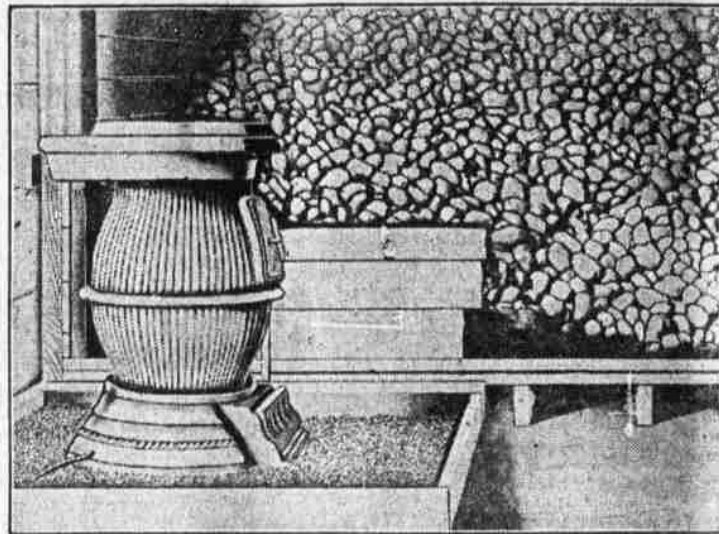
There is another benefit from keeping good stock that is not easily measured, but, nevertheless, is recognized as having a big money value in the long run. That benefit is the general improvement in the place, methods, and the man himself, that comes from having birds that are above the ordinary. A man who has well-bred stock talks about it and shows it to his neighbors. Naturally, he wants the surroundings of his flock to look shipshape, and he takes pride in showing a knowledge of feeds and the methods of feeding.

High-class stock of any kind has a tendency to bring other purebred animals to the farm. A good purebred animal continues its work of improvement indefinitely, not only within its own class, but everywhere on the farm, from the field to the library.

GRAIN FOR GEESSE IN WINTER

Handful of Equal Parts Oats and Corn for Each Fowl Is About Right—Feed Green Stuff.

The grain rations for geese in winter should be equal parts oats and corn. Give about a handful to each bird once a day. Geese require an abundance of green feed every day throughout the year. Clover hay or alfalfa should be cut green, and when properly cured makes excellent winter feed for geese. Give them all they will eat of this, when possible to provide. Mangels, cabbage or potatoes can also be used to supply green feed for geese. They are also very fond of apples.

LINING AND HEATING CARS TO
PROTECT POTATOES IN WINTER

False floor stringers correctly built in box car for protection of potatoes from cold. Circulation is not blocked, as would be the case if stringers were run across the car instead of lengthwise.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Warm air weighs less than cool air—and here lies the basic principle of properly heating box cars in winter to protect potato shipments against frosts that nip into the farmer's profits as well as into the potatoes. Next to providing heat, the matter of getting it to circulate so that it reaches practically all the potatoes in the car is of greatest importance.

The directions for preparing a box car for potato shipments given here—with an eye in accord with recommendations of the United States Department of Agriculture, and apply to winter shipments of sweet potatoes destined for northern points, as well as to the white variety.

Suitable Lining Is Important.

A stove will warm enough air to protect a car of potatoes from freezing even in severe weather, providing the car lining is built and kept in such a condition that the warm air can get down to the floor and sides where it is needed. To accomplish this a complete air passage must be formed entirely around the load.

When potatoes are loaded in bulk, it is necessary to construct what are in effect two bins, one on either side of the central area where the stove is placed. If the shipment is likely to pass through severe weather. In many instances, of course, it is entirely safe to ship without artificial heat in the car.

Before constructing the bins, the walls and ceiling of the car itself must be covered with building paper. Following this a false floor is laid on supports running lengthwise, thereby creating air channels four to six inches deep, extending beneath the false floor from the center of the car to either end where they connect with vertical air passages formed by false walls built four to six inches from the car ends. Likewise, false walls are built a few inches from the sides and a false door is erected at one side for a stovepipe to go through.

Bulkheads are put across the car at either side of the door to form a well for the stove. These walls, as well as the center bulkheads, rise well toward the ceiling. The bins are lined with paper, the same as the car walls. The false floor supports permit the cool air to settle below the false floor and to move toward the base of the stove, where it rises as it is heated and circulates toward the ends of the car, between the load and the ceiling.

A rough estimate of the lumber and paper required to line an 8 by 8½ by 36-foot car, with doors 5 feet wide, is as follows:

13 pieces 2 by 4 inches by 14 feet.
8 pieces 2 by 6 inches by 15 feet.
1,300 square feet of 1-inch lumber, 16 feet.
2,250 square feet of building paper.

The 13 2-by-4's should be sawed in half, making 26 pieces 7 feet long.

Six inches should be sawed off the length of each of the eight 2-by-6 pieces. Enough of the 16-foot boards should be sawed into 8-foot lengths to make a total width of 57 feet of 8-foot boards and other of these boards sawed into 6-foot lengths to make a total width of 4 feet. This will leave a few 4-foot lengths. One foot should be sawed off the remaining 16-foot boards, leaving them 15 feet long.

This lumber is all that is required by an experienced leader to completely equip a car with false walls and bulkheads. Detailed directions for putting up the lining, easily understood, are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1001 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The shipper is cautioned not to load potatoes so close to the ceiling that they block circulation. There must be a large unobstructed opening for the warm air to pass down to the floor after it has spread the length of the ceiling from the heater. The circulation is slow and labored, and to limit it by piling the sacks so that they extend beyond the false walls causes serious interference. In placing potatoes in sacks on the false floor next to the walls care should be taken to set them a few inches from these partitions, since they are in the region where the frost first becomes effective if the car is not properly heated.

Lined Cars Returned to Shippers.

It is recognized that preparation of the car in the manner indicated involves a considerable initial expense. Usually, however, shippers plan to use both the stove and the lumber for repeated shipments. In Maine cars are equipped substantially in the way described and used by shippers repeatedly, the cars being returned to the starting points free of charge to the shipper.

The general rule west of the Mississippi is to permit the return of linings and stoves by freight free of charge. In other regions the regular freight rate usually is charged. Efforts are being made to have an arrangement, similar to that existing in Maine, applicable throughout the country, and where the car lining and stove are removed it has been recommended that the railroads return them to the shipper at one-half fourth-class rate.

Market Corn Through Stock.

More than 80 per cent of the corn crop is fed to farm animals. The best place to feed it is on the farms where it is grown. The shrewd feeder doesn't worry much about the market price of less than 20 per cent of the corn crop.

Good Seed Important.

Good seed are far more important than many farmers have believed. It is a very difficult matter to produce good crops with poor seed.

Diseased Condition of Seed Sweet Corn

Much Damage Done by Ear Worm and Rot Molds.

Growers Urged to Exercise Greatest Care to Insure Quality of Next Year's Supply—Test With Rag-Doll Germinator.

Because of the damage which has been done to sweet corn throughout the Middle West this season by the ear worm, followed by root and ear-rot molds, corn growers are urged by the United States Department of Agriculture to exercise every possible care to insure the quality of their seed for next year's crop. These molds have in many cases rendered a considerable percentage of the ears wholly unfit for any purpose. Other ears, but partly overrun with molds, are unfit for seed but should be used for feed only after the moldy part of the ear is shelled off. This applies especially to the corn which has been grown for seed. In certain fields in

the corn belt the damage has been so great that the corn was rendered unfit for harvesting as seed, practically no ears being found which were not injured.

These observations and reports to the department are all based on the evident and conspicuous defects that have been found in sweet corn and dent varieties. It is known, moreover, that many of the apparently good ears in these damaged fields are diseased and unless special precautions are taken, for example testing with the rag-doll germinator, they may pass as good seed corn.

During the past three years it has been found that much of the sweet corn seed which has been purchased in the open market has been badly infected with mold and ear-rot organisms. The quality of seed obtainable for use next spring depends, then, upon how the seed grown last year has been cared for, and upon the attention given the selection of seed from this season's crop.

LIVE STOCK
NEWS

PUREBRED HOGS ARE BETTER

Much to Be Learned Concerning Relative Merits of Scrub and Crossbred Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although there is a higher percentage of purebred hogs in the country than of any other class of live stock, there is still much room for improvement. And there is much to be known concerning the relative merits of scrubs, crossbreds and purebreds. To make some of the points clearer, the animal husbandry division of the United States Department of Agriculture, is starting a breeding and feeding experiment that will contrast the results of using scrub, crossbred and purebred boars on scrub and crossbred sows. If appropriations provide sufficient money



Purebred Duroc-Jersey Boar.

It may be that the effect of using crossbred and scrub boars on purebred sows will be studied.

Ten crossbred sows, of various breed mixtures, and ten scrub sows of the razor-back kind will be used. Half of each of those groups will be bred to a crossbred, and half of the other group will be bred to a scrub. This same scheme of breeding will be carried on from generation to generation. Some of the offspring will be fed out and some of them will be kept for breeding before being fed out. Shouts from the different lots will be put in feed lots together and fed alike, so that a fair comparison can be made. Some of these scrubs and crossbreds will be compared in feeding trials with purebreds raised on the department's experimental farm at Beltsville, Md. Some will be put into different experimental lots on various feeds.

Nearly everybody thinks the purebred is superior to the scrub, but there is a disagreement among farmers about the merits of purebred and crossbred feeders. The department hopes that in due time its experiments will give results that will answer any doubts.

SAFEST RATION FOR STEER

Silage, Together With Cottonseed or Oil Meal, and Either Clover or Alfalfa.

The safest steer ration for a man who has silage is to feed 40 or 50 pounds of silage per steer daily, together with about 3 pounds of cottonseed meal or oil meal and 2 or 3 pounds of hay, preferably clover or alfalfa. Cottonseed cake generally contains more protein than oil meal, but the protein in oil meal is of higher quality, and ordinarily we would be willing to pay \$5 or \$8 a ton more for oil meal than for cottonseed meal. The question of feeding corn to steers depends to a considerable extent on the future action of the corn and cattle market. Probably it will be just as well to feed four or five pounds of corn to the average steer daily during the last month or two of the feeding period.

BETTER SHEEP IN KENTUCKY

Breeders Improving Their Flocks by Use of Purebred Rams—Sires Recently Bought.

In several Kentucky counties where sheep raising is one of the major farm projects sheep breeders are improving their flocks on an extensive scale, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the outstanding developments is that purebred rams are being widely used. This indicates the increased interest apparent in many sections of the country in the improvement of the home flock by the use of better sires. Recently a special "better-sire" sale was held at Louisville, where 200 purebred rams of Hampshire, Shropshire, and Southdown breeding were sold and distributed in flocks throughout the state.

TAKE ASPIRIN ONLY
AS TOLD BY "BAYER"

"Bayer" Introduced Aspirin to the Physicians Over 21 Years Ago.

To get quick relief follow carefully the safe and proper directions in each unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." This package is plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross." The "Bayer Cross" means the genuine, world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over twenty-one years.—Advertisement.

OCEANS HARD TO IMAGINE

People of the Middle Ages Found It Difficult to Conceive Extent of Waters.

Eratosthenes was right; the earth was a globe. But what philosopher ever imagined that it was so large! Homer was right when he sang of the "mighty flood," but he was thinking of the insignificant Mediterranean. What poet had imagination enough to picture the vastness of the Pacific! Many had surmised the truth, but none had realized its extent. When the caravels of Columbus had sailed and returned the wise ones of the Renaissance were astonished by the story brought home. It seemed impossible that there could be so much water. And still the girth of the seas was uncomprehended. It was only when Magellan's Santa Vittoria had circumnavigated the globe and dropped anchor in the Bay of San Lucar that a realization of the world of water began to dawn. The Atlantic was astonishing enough in all conscience; but the Pacific was overwhelming and dawning.—John C. Van Dyke.

HAVE NEW RINGWORM CURE

Röntgen Rays Are Being Used Successfully in Treatment of Most Annoying Affliction.

Ringworm is now successfully treated by removing the hair with Röntgen rays and then applying a lotion which will penetrate the hair follicles and kill the parasites that are the cause of the trouble.

Drs. Howard Fox and T. B. H. Anderson, both of the United States public health service, described in the Journal of the American Medical Association the latest technique and cite a few of the strange results that have followed when the new hair grew in again.

They have observed that sometimes a golden-haired child is transformed into a brunette, a straight-haired into a curly-headed and the kinky wool of negroes becomes straight. But they express much doubt as to the permanency of these changes.

How Sand Dunes Travel.

In the desert of La Joya, Peru, there are thousands of crescent-shaped sand dunes, formed by the winds, and slowly advancing across the level surface. One investigator measured one of these dunes, the points of whose crescent were 100 feet apart, while the length round the convex side was 477 feet. The width at the widest part of the crescent was more than 100 feet. The weight of the sand composing the dune was estimated at 8000 tons, yet it moved 125 feet in a year. All the dunes have the same form, and all have the convex side toward the prevailing south winds.

Not So Different.

Mose, an inhabitant of the backwoods, had, upon making a trip to the city, decided to take dinner at a cafe. Upon inspecting the menu, Mose's eye fell upon the item, "French fried potatoes," and to satisfy his curiosity, ordered some.

After having partaken of a portion of his order the dusky backwoodsman remarked: "Huh! This yore-all don't taste to me like nuthin' but plain 'Nited States spuds."—Everybody's Magazine.

It is the besetting sin of every optimist not to think logically all the time.

PROVERBS HELD IN COMMON

Remarkable Similarity of Ideas Noted Among Nations, Both of the Old and New World.

The similarity of ideas all over the world is found in the similarity of expressions to convey the ideas. The old English proverb "A fool and his money are soon parted," finds its counterpart in the phrase, "There is no medicine for a fool." But the Japanese also claim that by good management they can do something even with fools, when they say, "Fools and scissors move according to the mode of using them." Some of us carry our Latin with us all our lives, just because we had a good teacher. To these, the old Latin saying, "The eagle does not catch flies." (Aquila non capit muscas) will recall old memories of the pride and sarcasm of the Romans. So also will they be pleased to read the Japanese aphorism, "The falcon does not peck at ears of corn," which is true, as falcons, especially those of the peregrine type, are much more likely to seize and carry small animals like lambs, rabbits, chickens.—Philadelphia Ledger.

MOTHER, QUICK! GIVE

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

FOR CHILD'S BOWELS

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender, little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

Noted Civil War Spy.

A woman was the most dramatic of the Civil war spies. She was Emma Edmonds, who early had an ambition to be a foreign missionary. At the start of the war she became a nurse with the Army of the Potomac; later she was in the hospitals, and when headquarters wanted a spy she volunteered. Eleven times Emma Edmonds entered the Confederate lines in disguise and was not caught. Once she went as a negro youth and deceived the negroes with whom she worked. She brought back plans of fortifications and such scraps of military intelligence as she could pick up. As a negress, she was sent to Confederate headquarters to cook, and there obtained valuable papers. During Pope's Virginia campaign she made three visits to the enemy in ten days and returned each time with valuable information.

Taking Precautions.

A tourist in Scotland came to a wide river. It was a stormy day and the wind was constantly increasing, but he asked a boatman to take him across. The latter agreed to do so, if the tourist would wait until he'd take his cow over.

Later, as they were nearing the opposite bank, the tourist asked: "Will you tell me why you took your cow over and made me wait?"

"Well, now," explained the old fellow, "ye see the cow wur valuable, and I feared th' wind wud increase so the boat might upset on the second trip."

No Chances. "So you've been speculating in the market, have you?" "Not at all; I always lose my money on sure things."—Life.

Views of One. "Then you think a man can't live entirely on peanuts?" "No, it's a shell game."



Never say "Aspirin" without saying "Bayer."

WARNING! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 21 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturing of Monacochestria of Salicylic Acid.